CITY INTELLIGENCE. "PLUCK HILL,"

Columbus on a Voyage of Discovery for the Benefit of the City Au. orities. New Land, Discovered Within the Boundaries of the City. A Nation of Henthen. Scenes and Incidents, Etc.

The newspapers of our city are frequently called upon to chronicle the black deeds done in the neighborhood of Bedford and St. Mary streets. The history of this region has been often recounted. Grand Juries have often troubled it, though with little effect. A special missionary has taken it in charge, and with better success. The character of the locality is well

known to every one.

Bedford street has now ceased to exist, at Bedford street has now ceased to exist, at least in a legal sense. The name has been kindly wiped out by the authorities and that of "Alaska" sabstituted. They hoped thereby to relieve themselves from all further trouble. There is, however, another region in a totally different section of the city, the principal street of which might well be called New Bedford. Perhaps it might be wise to so call it, that it may obtain some little of the benefit derived from Grand Juries and missionaries which it from Grand Juries and missionaries which its

namesake has enjoyed.

The spot referred to is in the vicinity of Second and Fitler streets, Kensington. Fitler street Second and Montgomery avenue. The whole locality is known among those living near it by the general name of "Pluck Hill." Here may be seen rows of broken-down and dilapidated frame or brick houses, huddled together without regard or brick houses, huddled together without regard to comfort or to any law of order whatever. In some parts the houses present as uneven an appearance as in the worst of London streets. They face in every conceivable direction, and numerous courts and alleys run between them. The principal houses face on Fitler street, but on going around to the rear of these it is found that other and entirely independent dwellings are crowded up against them. In some cases what might be called a small back yard to one building becomes the front yard of another. Parlor windows—if such they can be called, for many of them are entirely without glass-face and overlook kitchen windows of neighbors, and are not more than a foot or two distant. People find their way to their front doors through the cracks between other houses. Many houses are weak and tottering, leaning at a considerable angle; frames have settled on one side to such an extent as to appear dangerous; brick chimneys are almost unknown, but a few scattered bricks on the roofs point out the spots where they have Windows as a general thing are glazed with old hats and coats so as to exclude most of

In some parts, in some unlooked-for court, a row of better houses can be discovered, but the general run is of the most forlorn description. On the main street, Fitler, every other house is a second-hand shop, which is most probably a receptacle for stolen goods, a cold victual shop, or a low groggery. Many a rickety shanty shows the device "boarding" on its window-shutter, but the extent of the accommodations can easily be imagined. In many places it consists only of lying room on the floor at night, in company with many other lodgers. The price charged for such accommo-dations is from eight to fifteen cents a night. Houses of bad repute of the lowest grade abound and the women inhabitants possess that worn and jaded appearance the like of which only such women can show.

The streets are unpaved, and abound in im-mense dirty puddles in which pigs and children delight to wallow. The visitor in passing cannot fall to carry away with him considerable of the filth. On the occasion of our visit an open lot between several houses was occupied by several well-grown young men, geese, chickens, dogs, goats, clothes hanging out to dry, dead cats, two porkers of considerable weight, with their families, and children not yet out of babyhood. Those of the young men who were not too lazy were amusing themselves by throwing stones at one another.

Unpromising as the exterior is, it is only by seeing the inside that an idea can be obtained of what is here thrown together. On penetrating to the yard of one of the houses a dog was seen gazing wist ully into an open basement window which was devoid of either sash or glass. An examination showed that the room which the window overlooked had been only lately inhabited. A bed was on the floor considerably tumbled, a stove, a chair, and a basket of some cold provisions-the attraction probably for the dog-were also in the room. But the apartment about a foot. Answers to inquiries told that this was no unusual occurrence. The occupants had removed temporarily to await the subsiding of the waters.

A most unhealthy odor pervades the whole neighborhood. An inhabitant was questioned as to the cause of this.

Said he, after deeply cogitating for some time, "Don't smell nothin' myself. Guess it must be the larbotory," pointing to a manufacturing establishment in the vicinity.

"The what?" we asked.
"The larbotory, where they makes kimicals."
"It don't smell like that," we remarked. "Maybe it's the distillery, then," said he, pointing to another building.

"It don't smell like a distillery either," we 'Then p'raps it's the guano place, over there." (He pronounced it "gwanner.")
"Can't say that it smells like that either."

"Well, there's a soap factory round the corner; maybe it's that." This point it was impossible to determine, but the very presence of all those places may serve to give an idea of the stench that continually

Not very long ago a death occurred in one of these houses of a woman, who met her end in the most horrible manner. She was found drunk on an open lot, and had been conveyed to the shed which she called her home, where she was thrown upon the ground for the night. A drove of wandering hogs had occupied the place during her absence, and being disturbed by her return, began rooting and trampling about her. The woman was found the next morning actually trampled to death by the animals, her face torn by their hoofs and so besmeared by their filth as

to be hardly recognizable The region is within half a square of better streets. Persons passing along Columbia avenue are in the immediate neighborhood without knowing it, and without a sign of it being seen. The New York Kensington depot is but a square or two distant. Riders in the Frankford dummy cars are within sight of it. A skating park, used to some extent by ladies and gentlemen from

the city, is close at hand. Fitler street, leaving its execrable footpaths ont of the question, is not such a place as one would care to walk alone in after dark. As it is not in the most thickly built-up portion of the city, we suppose few but the inhabitants ever have occasion to go there. It is out of the direct road, and does not lead to anywhere in particular, but brings up in an open common at the nertheastern end. These things may account for the fact that so little is heard of it. Fewer robberies, for instance, are committed than in Bedford street (now Alaska), because there is nobody to rob. But the inhabitants are well known to the police even from their own do-mestic difficulties. Among the preservers of the public peace it enjoys no enviable reputa-Nearly all the dark deeds which are done in that section of the city are acts of its residents. If a lady is insulted in open day while passing along the neighboring streets, she may with some degree of certainty attribute it to the "Pincky" ones. Here is certainly a chance for some missionary work among our domestic

Perhaps a truer idea of the filthy condition of the "Pluck Hill" streets, or alleys, cannot be given than by quoting the remark of the boot black who removed the accumulated nastiness from the boots of the extempore Columbus who made the above expedition. Columbus is an over-careful person, who does not get into a mud-

puddle when he can help it.

Said "Boots," when he had completed his labors,

Said "Boots," when he had completed his labors, "Have to charge you fifteen for that job, sir;" and then added, by way of excuse for the ad-vance, "They looked as if you was a grave-digger."

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A meeting will be held on Saturday next for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College.

—Vice-President Colfax declines the use of Indonesia and In

Independence Hall, saying that press of business will compel him to cut his stay in our city short. -Why does Mayor Fox keep a man on the police force who degrades the respectable memers of the same by dead-heading allke into our theatres and concert saloons?

—Our Gas Trustees appear to have been rocked in the cradle with old Grandfather Welles, formerly of the navy, and still stick to "ye ancient custom" of keeping the city in darkness on nights which ought to be moonlight.

—H. G., the white-coated philosopher, has been demonstrating Philosophia as diver in all this per

denominating Philadelphia as dirty in all things. Would Horace be good enough to detail one of his reportorial staff to examine the seats of the Tenth avenue cars to report as to the actual number of passengers carried? —A Third street oil firm must, from appearances, have read the hym, "A light in the window," etc. We so judge from the fact of their leaving a couple of lamps burning in front of

their window every night.

—An opening has been made in the row of two-and-a-half-story eyesores on Eighth street, above Market. No. 16 has been demolished to

make way for a fine building.

The man who deliberately defrauds a newsboy by giving him a counterfelt five cent piece, ould, if the opportunity offered, rob the pennies off the eyes of a corpse and subsist on a cheap lunch route.

Whilst we have a law for the government of our hackney coachmen, it is never enforced, and strangers are nightly swindled and robbed and oftentimes assaulted and beaten. Will Mr. Fox please notice?

Our car conductors would display more manliness if they would pay less attention to "loud" females, and not seek notice by brow-

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION-The subject of a site for the proposed House of Correction has long occupied the attention of various committees of Councils. A committee has been lately appointed, the members of which are now doing all in their power to find a suitable place which will be acceptable to both branches of Councils. To the former poerties chosen there was always an objection on some point or other, either on account of price location, or some other cause. Yesterday atternoon the committee visited the property known as Riverview Farm, which is situated on the Delaware river, in the Twenty-third ward, at the mouth of the Penny-pack creek. This contains one hundred and eighty acres, eighty upland and sixty meadow, and is offered to the city for the purpose named for \$25,000. The members of the committee present at the inspection were Messrs. Walter Allison, chairman, and Messrs. King, Cramer, Cattell, Shallcross, and Bickel, of Select Council, and Messrs. Lewis, Miller, Ray, Willets, and Ellis, of Common Council. The committee, after viewing the property, are unanimous in their opinion of the suitability of the site. They will in all probability recommend it to Councils at their meeting to-morrow. The grounds have a front of three-quarters of a mile on the river, and are within fifteen hundred feet of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. There is a mansion house, a tenant house, and barn, already erected, all of which will be of value.

STARTLING POISONING CASE. - In the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets this morning before the active labors of the day had com menced, a private individual who works in the neighborhood discovered a whole family who had been poisoned in the course of the night. Three little ones lay side by side locked in each others' arms, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. The sight was startling, and one long to be remembered. The mother is supposed to have escaped, she being away from home and not yet having heard of the terrible calamity. Arsenic is supposed to have been the cause. The Coroner was not notified from the fact that it was believed that he would not attend, having too much other business on hand.

N. B.—The name of the family is not in the

Directory, various causes having prevented its insertion. For the benefit of any who may feel anxious, we will state that the name may be obtained by spelling the word "star" backward.

THE OPENING OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE .- The Union League took possession of their handsome structure, on Broad street, on the 11th of May, 1865. The inaugural ceremonies with which it had been intended to celebrate the event were pensed with, on account of the recent assas sination of President Lincoln, and the general gloom which pervaded the country. In the five years that have since elapsed all the great to secure which the League was blished have been accomplished, and the Board of Directors propose to commemorate these auspicious results by a general reception at the League House, in which the ladies belonging to the families of the members and their female friends shall participate. The time has been fixed for the ensuing auniversary of the first occupation, on May 11, 1870.

St. Patrick's Day.—The observance of the festive day of the Emerald saint will take place to-morrow. All of his devoted followers who are testively inclined can pay their respects to the divinity in a horn of the best Irish whisky any time between the hours of 12 A. M. and 12 P. M., if such a statement of time can be allowed. It might be well to state that the day cannot be rightly observed unless those who so propose to observe intend to get gloriously

The day will be kept in some manner by most of the Irish societies. In the evening a lecture will be delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. The subject is "Ireland, the Apostle, and the Nation."

THE COMMITTEE ON PRESBYTERIAN RECON-STRUCTION.—The committee appointed by the United Presbyterian Church to reconstruct the oundaries of the different synods again met in this city to-day. The committee so far have determined upon the division of the Church into twenty-nine synods. Representation is to be from synods and not from presbyteries. The boundaries of presbyteries are to be determined by the synods. Complaints, appeals, and refer-ences are to be made to synods, unless they involve questions of constitutional law or of doctrinal error. Various questions of detail are yet to be determined before the committee will have completed their labors.

INHUMANITY .- Before Alderman Heins yesterday was arraigned one Dr. Herman Richards. residing on Dauphiu street above Trenton avenue, on the charge of inhuman treatment of a child. The evidence went to show that some time ago Richards adopted a little orphan girl Of late he has suspected her of theft, and, a few days ago, openly accused her. The child denled the charge, when he beat her in a terrible manner, and under the pain she confessed, though whether from fear or guilt is not known. The child's head is badly cut, and her body bears evident marks of the fellow's brutality. He was held in \$1000 bail to answer.

TIN CANISTER WANTED.—Amongst the crowd that gathered about the building No. 431 North Eighth street after the explosion yesterday morning, was a gentleman who picked from our of the street a tin can or canister. This gentleman will confer a favor upon the community at large, and especially Fire Marshal Blackburn, by calling at his effice, Fifth and Chesnut streets, as soon as possible.

Robbery.—About 9:30 o'clock last P. M., the store of John Kelley, No. 212814 Market srieet, was robbed of \$54 in cash, a blue sack coat, and bine blouse. It is supposed that the thief had concealed himself in the cellar during the early part of the evening, and after the closing of the store entered the kitchen by means of the back stairway, and thence to the store.

THE WORK OF THE CORONER. -Since the first of January Coroner Taylor has held over 175 inquests. For the months of January and February the loquests numbered 132. Thus far in the present month the Coroner has been kept remarkably busy, the cases requiring his attention numbering some 45.

COWRIDING.

A Philodelphia Married Lover and a Camden Belle in Trouble-The Wife Steps in-Ven-

Last evening about 11 o'clock, a scene occurred in front of the lower Market street ferry which was of some interest to all parties concerned. Early in the evening a gay and festive married man, a resident of Philadelphia, left his home, probably telling his wife that he was sorry to leave her, but that urgent business demanded his attention, went to the neighboring city of Camden, and there by appointment met a gushing young miss, unmarried, whom he escorted across the water to a place of amusement. The evening was spent in enjoyments and when its hours were almost spent the young miss, with her gallant, turned her face home-ward, and proceeded to re-embark on the ferry-But this end was not attained without difficulty. When the couple were approaching the wharf, and when they were about to cross to the ferry-house, a terrible vengeance over-took them. For this, as for all other pleasures, a price was to be paid. It seems that the loyal wife of the roving lover had not been idle wife of the roving lover had not been idle during the evening. She did not remain at home as expected, but followed him persistently through all his wanderings. When the evening was over and the couple on their homeward road after fully satisfying herself of her lord's unfaithfulness, then her righteous anger found full yent. A faithful carridge was concealed about vent. A faithful cowhide was concealed about her person. She came up to the guilty ones under the glare of the corner gaslight. She appeared in propria persona to her affrighted master. Justice raised her arm, and punishment was inflicted. The blows fell thick and fast, but not upon the faithless man, but upon his companion the gentle girl. A cry for help was heard but there were now for a convergence. heard, but there were none to answer. Murder was called, and then assistance was at hand. The belligerents were separated, but the work went bravely on. Being unable to further punish the object of her direful hate, the lady turned her attention to her husband. He soon had occesion to lament the bitterness of his lot. The combat finally came to an end, but only through the intervention of private citizens. No guardian of the public peace was near. The young lady was shipped to Camden to meditate upon the pleasures of chastisement while reclining upon maiden pillow. The husband and wife went off together, he doubtless to receive the benefit of

THE BRENNAN CASE.

lengthy curtain lecture. Moral, maidens

The Coroner's Inquest-Continuation of the In-

The inquest held yesterday upon the body of Mary Brennan, who was found dead on Monday last in an apartment back of No. 628 Alaska street, was continued this morning at 12 o'clock. This is a supposed homicide case. The testi-mony elicited yesterday shows that the deceased was sitting on a cellar door on Sunday evening. when an officer struck her with a billy. A witness testified that later in the evening two policemen were seen beating her in a most brutal manner and dragging her across the street. The testimony of the physician who made the post mortem examination showed that the stomach of the deceased had not a particle of food in it. There were bruises on the face and forehead and a little blood beneath the scalp, but no fracture of the skull. There was some congestion of the brain and lungs. The bruises were not sufficient to cause death alone,

but might have accelerated it.

This morning, the jury being reassembled, Officer George II. Miller, of the Seventeenth district, was called, who testified as follows:I have been an officer since the 17th of January; t was my night out Saturday; I left Seventh and Shippen about fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock; had no trouble with any woman; the first I heard of the occurrence was on Monday evening. Officer John McManus sworn—I was on duty,

first relief, Sunday morning, at Seventh and Shippen streets; had no difficulty with any This closed the evidence. The object of the

nvestigation was to enable one of the witnesses (Mary Jane Schofield) to identify the officer who beat the deceased. A number of the Seventeenth district officers were present, but she failed to identify any of them. The jury rendered the following verdict:-

That the said Mary Brennan came to her death from intemperance, March 14, 1870. The evidence clearly proves that the deceased was badly beaten on the night of the 12th of March, by police officers to this jury unknown, but whether the said beating accelerated her death the jury are unable to determine. PUGILISM AND THEFT .- John Anderson and

Eliza Hay were yesterday arrested at Front and Pegg streets for the theft of twenty-one dollars from a drinking saloon in that locality. John. on being accused of the theft by the proprietor, pitched in and gave him a severe beating. Alderman Toland held him in \$1500 and Eliza n \$800 ball to answer.

Another charge was also made against Eliza of the theft of various articles from the residence of Mrs. Thiodon, Front street, near Green. She will have an additional hearing to-day.

KILLED IN A LEAD WORKS .- Yesterday afterneon Coroner Taylor summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body of Patrick McCaulley, who was instantly killed by being caught in the belting at the lead works of Corbin & Brothers, No. 1214 Noble street. Mr. McCaulley was a machinist in the employ of Vantule & Co., and was engaged in repairing the machinery of the lead works at the interest of the caudity. the lead works at the time of the accident. He was a single man, and boarded with Mr. James McAnnally, No. 330 North Thirteenth street. The verdict of the jury was "accidentally killed.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL .- The second annual report of St. Mary's Hospital, located at Frank-ford road and Palmer street, has just been The hospital is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, and during the past year has received 473 patients, while over 1500 have received aid in the dispensary department. the patients received 249 were admitted and received treatment gratuitously. The capacity of the hospital is 80 beds, which is found to be much too small for the work that it is called upon to perform.

CURIOUS AFFAIR-A DOG TURNS UNDER TABER.—The Coroner was this afternoon notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a colored infant, aged one month, at the Sixteenth District Station House. The body came to light under the following curious circumstances: About noon a dog ran into the house of Mrs. Watsinger, Ludiow street above Thirty-seventh, with it in his mouth. It is supposed the child had been strangled, as a cord was found tied around its throat.

VAGRANCY AND THEFT .- Rose Eberly is the name of a specimen of deprayed womanhood who has of late made the Seventh District Station House her place of lodging. This morning Rose was arrested for the theft of numerous articles from the residence of Mrs. Theresa Stiles. Fourth and Brown streets, and on her were found pawn tickets for the same. She will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

THE STORM .- The terrific storm of hall and rain which passed over the city early this morning had the effect of damaging numerous signs and awnings, flooding cellars in different parts of the city, and will, beyond doubt, produce an extraordinary high tide, for which business men along the river fronts should prepare. It is also feared that the paper mills at Manayunk will be compelled to suspend operations.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE. — A brute named George Wilson was arrested at Germantown road and Master streets yesterday afternoon, for attempting to commit an outrage upon a mere child. Alderman Eggleston held him in 1800 ball to answer. \$ 800 ball to answer.

FIRE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC. DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationes

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Proceedings To-day. The Reconstruction of Tennessee.

The English Educational Bill.

FROM THE STATE.

The Methodist Conference. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
POTTSVILLE, March 16.—At 9 o'clock Bishop Simpson called the conference to order. hymn was sung, and prayers offered by Revs. A Atwood and J. Cunningham. After roll call, Rev. Dr. Pattison was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. Lybrand, Wiggins, Paxson, and McCon-nell, assistants. Hon. Benj. Haywood delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the body from the citizens of Pottsville.

Eighth and a half to twelve o'clock was fixed as the time of each morning session. The various standing committees were apcointed. A communication from the Church Extension Society was read. The anniversary last night in this town was a grand success. Rev. Chaplain McCabe made an address of great

eloquence and power. Bishop Simpson made

some pertinent closing remarks, emphatically endorsing the society and its glorious work. A circular from the Sunday School Union was read, showing an increase of thirty-five thou-sand (85,000) scholars during the past year. It was referred to the Committee on Suuday Schools, Rev. T. A. Fernley, chairman. A paper on educational fund was read. The last act of the late Rev. Dr. McClintock was to review this document. Referred to the committee, Dr.

Nadal, chairman. A paper on Freedmen's Aid Society was read and referred to a special committee. The report of the Tract Society was read and appropriately referred. Rev. Dr. Carrow, chairman. Chan-cellor Bates, of Delaware, informed the conference by letter of a legacy of his father, Deacon Bates, of \$2500, for the benefit of the worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans of the Philadelphia Conference. The trustees of the Aid Association were requested to present a paper acknowledging the bequest with

Rev. Pennell Coombe, Agent of the State Temperance Union, read his second annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance, Rev. W. Mc ombs, chairman.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, was fixed as the time for taking the vote on lay delegation. A committee was ordered for calling a State Methodist Convention, to be held during the coming autum n.

A memorial minute of the late Rev. Dr. Mc Clintock was ordered. Rev. G. W. Smiley, pastor-elect of the Pres-byterian Church of Pottsville, and other ciergyman, were introduced.

The following young men who have been one year on trial in the conference were called and continued:—L. B. Brown, Eli Pickersgill, John W. Sayers, Robert C. Wood, Thomas Harrison, William H. Barlow, and E. W. Hoffmann. The following ministers of three years' stand-

ing were called and passed:—Thomas J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, S. G. Grove; John J. Timanus, G. S. Broadbent, J. T. Sivinaells. The following of the fourth year's class were called and passed:-G. W. F Graff, F. M. Brady,

Called and passed:—C. W. P. Gran, F. M. Brady,
Levi B. Hoffman, Henry White, A. L. Wilson.
The following partially disabled ministers
were passed:—C. Shock, C. Kaisner, James
Hand, James Neill, J. B. Ayres, C. J. Crouch,
John Edwards, A. Wallace, P. Sallowell, J. D.
Long, J. Carlisle, S. M. Cooper, S. Patterfon.
Below Stranger, stated that he had just an Bishop Simpson stated that he had just re-ceived a telegram from Philadelphia that the City of Boston had arrived safely at Queens town. This announcement was received with applause and the singing of the doxology, the conference rising on their feet. Conference

adjourned with doxology and benediction. The Escape of Schoeppe Denied. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CARLISLE, March 16 .- There is no truth in the reported escape of Dr. Schoeppe from the jail in this place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Tennessee. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 16 .- The Resonstruction Committee this morning heard some six colored persons from Tennessee with regard to outrages in various parts of that State. They represent the condition of affairs as very deplorable. They will have another hearing on Friday.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session, in which a number of propositions for charges in the tariff were considered, but none agreed to.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Educational Bill. LONDON, March 16 .- Previously to the adjourment of the House of Commons this morning, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe closed the debate on the Educational bill in a strong speech in support of the measure. The French Ambassador at Rome.

ROME, March 16.—The rumored departure of the French Ambassador from this city is not Ship News.

GLASGOW, March 16.—The steamship St. David, from Portland arrived to-day. HAVRE, March 16 .- The steamship Cella, from New York, touched here to-day on the way to

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

New York Money and Stock Harkets.

New York, March 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 1103/; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 1093/; do. do. new, 1083/; do. 1867, 1093/; do. 1868, 1093/; 10-408, 106; Virginia 68, new, 70%; Missouri 68, 92; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 50; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97; Erie, 255/; Reading, 95//; Adams Express, 611/; Michigan Central, 1194/; Michigan Southern, 86; Illinois Central, 1404/; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1184; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1931/; Westers Union Telegraph, 317/ New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 16.—Cotton firmer but quiet; sales, 500 bales middling uplands at 21\(\pi_0\)22c. State and Western Flour dull and drooping; state, \$4.50\(\pi_0\)5.60; Western, \$4.50\(\pi_0\)5.60; Western, \$4.50\(\pi_0\)5.60; Southern dull. Wheat dull and declining; winter red Western, \$1.25\(\pi_0\)1.27; choice white State, \$1.55. Corn dull; new mixed Western, \$6.25\(\pi_0\)6c. Oats dull; State and Ohio, 60\(\pi_0\)6ftc.; Western 53\(\pi_0\)605\(\pi_0\)c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$25.75; prime mess, \$10\(\pi_0\)20. Lard heavy; steam in tierces, 14\(\pi_0\)14\(\pi_0\)c. Whisky dull; Western, 98\(\pi_0\)8\(\pi_0\)4c. New York Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimone, March 16.—Cotton firm at 21%c. Flour firm and more active at yesterday's prices, and low grades scarce. Wheat firm and receipts small; Pennsylvania, \$1.25@1.26; prime to choice Maryland red, \$1.95@1.36. Corn firm; yellow, 92@95c.; white, 92@94c. Cats steady at 54@56c. kye quiet at 95c. Mess Pork quiet at \$27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15@15%c.; clear do., 16@16%c.; shoulders, 12@12%c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 15%@16c. Whisky firm and held at 97c.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Revels' Maiden Speech.

He Discusses the Georgia Question.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Another Japanese Embassy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reveis. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate gal-leries were crowded at an early hour this morning to hear the negro Senator Revels. He obtained the floor soon after the expiration of the morning hour, and proceeded to read a speech against the Bingham amendment.

Revel's speech did not last over half an hour. As soon as he had finished the galleries thinned out and interest seemed to die in the Georgia bill. The Texas Bill.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate considered the Texas bill to-day, and agreed to report it as it passed the House, Commissioner Delano

left for Philadelphia this morning on official A Delegation of Pilots

was before Mr. Lynch's Committee on Commerce and Navigation to-day, asking that their interests may be taken care of in the bill now before the committee for the revival of American commerce.

Condition of Georgia. Despatch to the Associated Fress.

Representative Brooks to-day received the following telegrams from leading men in Savannah, Edward C. Anderson and Henry Bryan, who furnish the following reply to a telegram from W. L. Avery, sent to two Senators on "So far as this statement of Avery reflects on

this community it is a malicious fabrication. In behalf of a slandered people we ask you to denounce it, knowing there is no foundation for We refer you to the following extract from the Savannah Republican of this morning; -Never was our community more quiet and free from all political excitement and disorder o every kind. The Government officers will testify to the truth of what we say. Avery, who thus moves among us quietly enjoying the protection of our laws, and under cover of the telegraph maligns and slanders them, is a New Yorker, and the attorney and lobby st of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. We learn that he resides in Atlanta, at least he has opened an office there. He and others procured last year, by arts best known to themselves, a State endorsement of bonds to the amount of many millions. Avery arrived in this city on Friday last, and if he has been threatened or treated with the slightest disrespect we have yet to hear of it. The only trouble that we can hear of in Georgia is some disturbance on the Brunswick Railroad between the contractor and laborers, the latter not having been paid.' A Colored Delegation Visits the President.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia, repre-senting the colored men of that State, and composed senting the colored men of that State, and composed of Simon A. Beard, Chairman; Alfred Ketcham, Secretary; T. G. Campbell, Fr., Romulus Moore, T. M. Allen, W. H. Harrison, George Wallace, Abraham Smith, Abraham Colby, J. F. Castere, T. G. Campbell, Jr., and John Warren, all of whom are members of the Legislature excepting the Chairman and Secretary, called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and had an interview with the President. They were unaccompanied by any Senator or Representative, and claim to be represented here by no party whether. Their object, as attend to the by no party whatever. Their object, as stated to the President, was to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which they asserted would desiroy any of the benefits which had accrued to the citizens of their race in Georgia by the adoption of the constitutional amendments.

They also urged upon the President to give them his favor in procuring the proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people in that State, as they are not now in the enjoyment of them. Among their statements was one that the colored people of the State had no confidence in the Bryant faction of the Georgia Republicans, and he did not represent the views of the colored members of the Legislature in any respect. Several of the memoers of the delegation addressed the President, detailing the condition of affairs concerning the colored people of Georgia.

The President said he felt an interest in affording

full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and he thought the proper legis-lation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, March 16.—Mr. Pomeroy sent to the Secretary's desk and had read a despatch received by the Associated Press announcing the safe arrival of the City of Boston at Queenstown this morning. Mr. Ross forwarded to the Clerk and had read certain statements contained in a Washington newspaper of this morning intimating that certain correspondence in connection with the sale of the Black Bob Shawnee lands, of which he (Ross) had charge, had been garbled in its publication in conse-quelies of material omissions. He said it was true the documents referred to had

he said it was true the documents referred to had been prepared under his direction, but that he had embraced in it only such matters as he considered case; tial to a proper understanding of the facts by the Senate, his object being to save unnecessary extracted in printing and facilitare an intelligent presentation of the case. A letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior, and reciting these facts, was also read by request of Mr. Ress.

Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of a committee appointed by a convention of colored people residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as to lands owned by them, and was in many respects outrageous. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affaire.

Indian Affaire

Atloclock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who had been announced to speak on the subject.

Mr. Morton, who was entitled to the floor, said he would yield it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Revels then commenced his remarks, which, during their entire delivery, were listened to with the closest attention by the Senate and the audience

which densely filled the galleries. REVELS' MAIDEN SPEECH,

Mr. Revels spoke as follows:

Mr. President—I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which perhaps never before entered into the experience of perhaps never below any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission into the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duties, to remain a passive listener to the progress of this debate. But when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraucht are momentous in remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well-being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour and recream to the high trust imposed upon me, if I hesitated to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South.

I therefore waive all thoughts as to the propriety of entering into this discussion. Breaking through a generally understood etiquette of this body, when questions arise which bear upon the safety and projection of the loyal white and colored population of questions arise which bear upon the safety and protection of the loyal white and colored population of
those States lately in rebellion, I cannot allow any
thought as to mere propriety to enter late my consideration of duty. The responsibilities of being
the exponent of such a constituence as I have the
honor to represent are fully appreciated by me. I
bear about me daily the keenest sense of their
weight, and that feeling prompts me now to lift my
voice for the first time in this conneil chamber of
the nation; and, sir, I stand to-day on this floar to
appeal for protection from the strong arm of the
Government for her loyal children, irrespective of

color and race, who are citizens of the Southern States, and particularly of the great State of Georgia.

I am well aware, sir, that the idea is abroad that an antagonism exists between the whites and blacks; that that race which the nation raised from

blacks; that that race which the nation raised from the degradation of slaver, and endowed with the full and unqualified rights and privileges of citizenship are intent upon power at whatever price it can be gained. It has been the well-considered purpose and aim of a class not confined to the South to spread this charge over the land, and their efforts are as vigorous to-day to educate the people of this nation into that belief as they were at the close of the war. It was not uncommon to find this same class even during the Rebelliou prognosticating a service war. It may have been that "the wish was father to the thought." And, sir, as the recognized representative of my down-trodden people, I deny the charge, and harl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the into-

wish was father to the thought." And, sir, as the recognized representative of my down-trodden people, I deny the charge, and harl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the intorests of the whole South. Certainly no one possessing any personal knowledge of the colored population of my own or other States, need be reminded of the noble conduct of that people under the most trying circumstance in the history of the late war.

When they were beyond the protection of the Federal forces, while the Confederate army pressed into its ranks every white male capable of bearing arms, the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the southern solders were left defenseless and in the power of the blacks, upon whom the chains of slavery were still riveted, and to bind those chains the closer was the real issue for which so much life and property were sacrificed; and now, sir, I ask how did that race act? Did they in those days of Confederate weakness and impotence evince the malignancy of which we hear so much?

Granting for the sake of argument that they were ignorant and besotted, which I do not believe, yet with all their supposed ignorance and credulity they in their way understood as fully as you or I the awful import of the contest. They knew that if the galiani corps of solders were beasen back and their flag trailed in the dust that it was the pressage of still beavier bondage. They longed, too, as their fathers before them, for the advent of that epoch, over which was shed the hallowed light of inspiration itself. They desired, too, with their fathers to welcome the feet of the stranger shod with the peaceful preparation of good news. Weary years of bondage had told their tale of sorrow to the court of heaven.

In the councils of the Great Father of all they knew the adjudication of their case, albeit delayed for years, in which patient suffering has nearly exhausted itself, would in the end bring to them the boon for which they sighed—Go to-day if the slave population had risen in servile in-surrection against those who month by month were fighting to perpetuate that institution which brought to them all the evils of which they complained. Where would have been the security for property, female chastity, and childhood's innocence? The ody counterpart of such a story of cruelty and wrong would have been paralleled only in those chapters of Jewish history as recorded by Josephus, or in the still later atrocities of that reign of terror which sent the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette to the scaffold. Nay, the deeds in that drama of cold-blooded butchery would have out-Heroded the most diabolical acts of Herod him-

Mr. Peters presented papers from the State Depariment reactive to the sword of General Montgomety, now in possession of J. T. Hanover, in the city of Washington, who is willing to dispose of it. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the Oneida and Bombsy collision. Adopted.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisians contested election case of Hunt against Sheldon, declaring Mr. Sheldon cutified to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up next Wednesday.

Mr. Beaman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in reply to a denial of the statements made by Mr. Beck last Friday, in regard to the expenditures of the Government, which Mr. Beck alleged would reach nearly four hundred millions.

undred midlions. He (reaman) regarded Beck's remarks as some-

what sensational, and as calculated to produce a false impression. How the gentleman could arrive a such a conclusion was beyond his (Beaman's) comprehension. It certainly could not be reached by any tair construction of the documents and figures. which the gentleman had produced. The entire amount estimated for expanditure for the current war was only \$200,101,43. The gentleman from Kenincky had made some vague statements, but had given no figures on which the House could determine the facts on which he made the assertion of the expenditure of four houseful mallions. an expenditure of four hundred millions

FROM EUROPE.

Educational Matters in France. By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 16 .- The Siecle of this city, in commenting upon the report recently made by Cerestine Hippion on American education, says it must revolu-tionize the educational system of France.

The London Press on the Oneida LONDON, March 16 .- The Pall Mall Gazette of to-day says that American accounts of the Oneida disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but are inconsistent with the facts, and even with proba-

The Portuguese Elections. LISBON, March 16 —The elections for members of the Chambers terminated yesterday. All the members were re-elected.

Another Japanese Embassy Coming. LONDON, March 16.—Despatches from Japan report that another Japanese embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Investigation of the Oxford Disaster. Investigation of the Oxford Disaster.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—The Avalanche publishes the affidavits of Conductor Adair and Engineer Hill, of the lil-fated train on the Mississippi wairoad, which ran through Buckner's trestle, setting forth the fact that the train was not running faster than schedule time; that the accident evidently was the result of a breaking axie of the express cars, and that the bridge was not runsoned. that the bridge was not unsound, as has b en re-poned. The latter is substantiated by a number of ersons connected with the road, including the sec tion master of that portion of the road.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

[Received too late for Classification.] OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND OOAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, comer of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST-MO-Y-LAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the coffice of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JAOKSON, Secretary.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVI-TATIONS

ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. WALLETS, GOLD PENS, WRITING DESKS, KNIVES, CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.

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R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE CONTENTS OF BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, on the premises, No. 724
CHENUT Street, PUIDAY MOSNING, March 18, 1870,
at 10 o'clock. Miscellaneous Works; Bibles and Prayer
Books, in plain and elegant bindings; Chromos; Stationery; Storeotype Plates; Unbound Works and Printed
Shoels; and Goodwill, Fixtures, and Lesse of the Premises, etc., etc.

Unives, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on Thursday.